

BATTERY PACK**Field of the Invention**

This invention relates generally to battery packs and, more particularly, to battery
5 packs for cordless power tools.

Background of the Invention

Cordless products which use rechargeable batteries are prevalent throughout the
workplace as well as in the home. From housewares to power tools, rechargeable batteries
10 are used in numerous devices. Ordinarily, nickel-cadmium or nickel-metal hydride
battery cells are used in these devices. Since the devices use a plurality of battery cells,
the battery cells are ordinarily packaged as battery packs. These battery packs couple
with the cordless devices and secure to the device. The battery pack may be removed
from the cordless device and charged in a battery charger or charged in the cordless
15 device itself.

FIGS. 1-3 illustrate a typical battery pack 10, which includes a bottom housing
11, a plurality of cells 12 disposed within the housing, a cell 13 disposed on the plurality
of cells 12, and a terminal block 14 disposed on cell 13. Persons skilled in the art will
recognize that the terminal block 14 and cells 12, 13 are electrically connected in a
20 manner well known in the art, and that such electrical connections are not shown for the
sake of clarity. Also, persons skilled in the art are referred to US Patent No. 5,144,217
for further information on a typical prior art terminal block 14.

A pack cover 15 carrying a tower 16 is disposed on housing 11 so as to contain
cells 12, 13 therein. Tower 16 has an aperture 17 exposing terminal block 14 for



✓ electrical connection to the power tool (not shown). The pack cover 15 may be held in place via screws 19, or other means, so as adhesives, molten plastic, etc.

Typical battery packs include at least one latch mechanism 18 for latching the battery pack 10 to the power tool, or cordless device. Latch mechanism 18 typically includes a button 18B disposed on housing 11, a latch hook 18L movably connected to button 18B and movable between a latching position and an unlatched position, and a spring 18S for biasing latch hook 18L towards the latching position. Accordingly, in order to unlatch a battery pack from the power tool, the user needs to press button(s) 18B with one hand, moving latch hook 18L towards the unlatched position, and pull out the battery pack 10, while holding the power tool with the other hand..

Typically battery packs 10 have two buttons 18B on opposing walls of housing 11. Accordingly, the operator needs to bridge the composite distance of A, B and C, i.e., the lengths along the housing 11, in order to press both buttons 18B and unlatch battery pack 10. However, as the number of cells 12 is increased to obtain higher voltages, the composite distance (A+B+C) is also increased, until the operator cannot easily reach both buttons 18B.

Summary of the Invention

In accordance with the present invention, an improved battery pack is employed.

20 The battery pack includes a housing with opposing walls, a plurality of cells disposed within the housing, at least two terminals electrically connected to the cells, a latching mechanism disposed on each opposing wall for latching the battery pack to a cordless device, each latching mechanism including a latch and a button disposed on the wall for

moving the latch between unlatching and latching positions, the latching buttons being disposed along a first plane, the first plane being substantially vertical, wherein the number of cells disposed along the first plane is smaller than the number of cells disposed along a second plane substantially parallel to the first plane. The battery pack may also

5 include a stacked cell disposed on the plurality of cells. The stacked cell may be disposed along the first plane. However, the stacked cell is not included in the number of cells disposed along the first plane.

Additional features and benefits of the present invention are described, and will be apparent from, the accompanying drawings and the detailed description below.

10

Brief Description of the Drawings

The accompanying drawings illustrate preferred embodiments of the invention according to the practical application of the principles thereof, and in which:

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a prior art battery pack;

15

FIG. 2 is a rear view of the lower portion of the battery pack of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a top plan view of the lower portion of FIG. 2 along line III-III;

FIG. 4 is a side view of a lower portion of the improved battery pack according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a bottom plan view of the lower portion of FIG. 4 along line V-V;

20

FIG. 6 is a top plan view of the lower portion of FIG. 4 along line VI-VI;

FIG. 7 is a rear elevational view of the lower portion of FIG. 4 along line VII-VII;

and

FIG. 8 is a side view of a lower portion of the improved battery pack according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description

5 The invention is now described with reference to the accompanying figures, wherein like numerals designate like parts. Referring to FIGS. 4-7, the battery pack 100 has a housing 11A, latch mechanisms 18 thereon, and cells 12 within housing 11A. Battery pack 100 may also have a pack cover 15, tower 16, terminal block 14 and/or cell 13 as taught in the prior art.

10 Preferably each of two opposing walls of housing 11A has a front portion 11F, a rear portion 11R and a channel portion 11C disposed between front and rear portions 11F, 11R. Preferably channel portion 11C is depressed relative to front and rear portions 11F, 11R. In other words, while front and rear portions 11F, 11R may be substantially coplanar, channel portion 11C is not.

15 Channel portion 11C may include a surface 11S. Preferably the distance between surface 11S and center plane Z is smaller than the distance between center plane Z and front and/or rear portions 11F, 11R. Surface 11S may be inclined or substantially parallel to front and/or rear portions 11F, 11R (though not coplanar).

20 Persons skilled in the art will recognize that button 18B may be disposed on surface 11S or within channel portion 11C. However, persons skilled in the art should recognize that buttons 18B may be disposed outside of channel portion 11C.

By providing such channel portions 11C, the effective distance between latch buttons 18B, i.e, the composite distance, is about $D+E+F$, and thus is smaller than

composite distance $A+B+C$, thus providing a more ergonomic access to the latching buttons 18B. Preferable, distance $D+E+F$ is about or less than 4 inches, whereas the distance $A+B+C$ is about 4.5 inches.

In order to obtain such arrangement, it is preferable to arrange cells 12 so that the number of cells 12 disposed between the latching buttons 18, or along plane X, is smaller than the number of cells 12 disposed elsewhere in housing Y, e.g., along plane Y. Such cell arrangement permits the surface 11S to be closer to the center plane Z.

A second embodiment is shown in FIG. 8, where like numerals refer to like parts. The teachings of the first embodiment are incorporated herein. Housing 11B, as before, may carry latching buttons 18B, and may have front and rear portions 11F, 11R. Housing 11B may also have a bottom surface 11BP, which is substantially planar along plane H. A channel portion 11D is preferably disposed between front and rear portions 11F, 11R, and/or below latching buttons 18B. Preferably, channel portion 11D has a surface 11DP which is disposed between buttons 18B and plane H. In other words, the distance between surface 11DP and buttons 18B is smaller than the distance between buttons 18B and plane H. Similarly, the distance between surface 11DP and top housing plane G is smaller than the distance between planes G and H, i.e., the height of housing 11.

In order to obtain such arrangement, it is preferable to arrange at least one of the cells 12 (cell 12H) so that it lays horizontally, as opposed to the other cells 12 which stand vertically, in housing 11. Such cell arrangement permits the surface 11DP to be closer to the buttons 18B, etc.

Housing 11 may also have vent holes 11H disposed thereon. In addition, housing 11 may have ribs 11R to help locate the cells 12 within housing 11. Preferably holes 11H are disposed between ribs 11R and/or the walls of housing 11.

Persons skilled in the art may recognize other alternatives to the means disclosed
5 herein. However, all these additions and/or alterations are considered to be equivalents of the present invention.